Illinois Register.

VOL. 4. NO. 8. N. S. SPRINGFIELD, SEPTEMBER 23, 1842. VOL. 7, NO. 31.

Illinois State Register.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

WALTERS & POWER.

WM. WALTERS, PUBLIC PRINTER.

TERMS:—CASH.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, $2 00
Advertising, by the square of 12 lines, 1 00
Do. for each subsequent insertion, 25
Do. by the year, 5 00
Do. without change, 4 00
Legal notices, postage, and all matter transmitted to the editors must be post paid.
Job and fancy printing, and all other business connected with the office, must be done for cash.

☞ Letters on business must be post paid. Communications addressed to the editors will receive no attention.

SHIELDS & CONKLING,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Springfield, Illinois

Will practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois, the Supreme Court, and the district and circuit courts of the United States. Illinois Treasury notes holding receivable for American Bonds.

March 19—tf

BIMBY BENEDICT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Decatur, Macon County, Illinois.

Office on Court House Square.

Sept 13—tf

J. C. SPEARING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

PARIS, MACON COUNTY, ILL.

WILL practice in the counties of Macon and adjoining the Third Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan 31. Ref

C. F. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

DECATUR, MACON CO. ILL.

Jan 31—tf

CONN & CHAMBERS.

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

MEREDOSIA, ILL.

W. A. Conn, late of the firm of Conn, Brown & Conn.
H. K. Chambers, late of Jacksonville, Ill.

Refer to
Jno. L. Leach, Springfield, Ill.
Messrs. Kinney, Brown & Co. "
" Trigg & Co. "
" J. H. Wyatt & Brown, St. Louis.
" Conely & Exiley, "

3-4*

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular establishment, and having refitted the same in a manner that will render it one of the most comfortable houses in the State, solicits a liberal share of public patronage. The proprietor will spare no pains to render the stranger and traveller comfortable, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit the public favor.

Springfield, May 12, 1841—tf

NATIONAL HOTEL,

JONAS WHITNEY, respectfully informs the public that he has taken the National Hotel, in Springfield, Ill., were under all its public auspices, and that no pains will be spared to render it worthy the patronage of travellers. The House is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted, refurnished, and put in complete order before Summer. Almost the whole of the second story has been added to the House, and everything will be done to render the establishment worthy the patronage of the public.

Springfield, March 1, 1842.

WHEAT WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase, for which the highest price will be given for good wheat, delivered at his mill in Springfield.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

HIDES & SKINS.

Hides or skins will be taken for grain or dry goods, store prices.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

March 11.

SHERMAN'S PASSAGE.

Subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this powerful effectual to cure the most stubborn case of Itch, entirely new and unobjectionable in its composition, and only 25 cents per box.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN HOLLANDS.

A constant supply of Cotton Yarns and Brown Hollands, which we sell at the very lowest for cash or approved credit.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

HARDWARE, IRON AND CASTINGS.

A general assortment on hand and cheap for cash, store, &c.

April 8, 1842. R. S. TINSLEY & Co.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Subscribers have just received a fresh supply of this powerful effectual to cure the most stubborn cough, entirely harmless, and only 25 cents per box.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

COTTON YARNS AND BROWN HOLLANDS.

A constant supply of Cotton Yarns and Brown Hollands, which we sell at the very lowest for cash or approved credit.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

LINSEED OIL.

—One barrel Linseed oil, just received and for sale by

GRUBB & HUGH.

July 5, 1842.

SPLITTING FROES.

—Just received and for sale, one barrel splitting Froes.

BRUSH & REID.

DRY STUFFS.

—Linseed, Sperm and Tanner oil, Prussia, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Logwood, Annatto, &c., on hand and for sale by

BRUSH & REID.

BANK OF ILLINOIS

(Successor to the Commercial Bank of Illinois)

All kind of produce or bar silver received in payment for

R. S. TINSLEY & Co.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has furnished an extensive cotton manufactory, on a much improved plan, with machinery for the manufacture of

Cotton Gins

This farm nearly that exhibited in operation at the late fair of the Illinois Institute of Arts, Sciences, &c. Also machine cards, and all kinds of mill gearing, shafting, &c., and will also furnish machinery for the manufacture of cotton, and superior to any we have seen in the West.

Springfield, March 1, 1842.

☞ The subscriber has also a reliable property to exchange for a good farm, or will sell on accommodating terms. H. A. BISBEE.

Also for sale, a new double day Sugarized Regulator clock.

1-12-tf J. H. BISBEE.

TWINE, WOODEN BOWLS & BASKETS.

A large assortment by

R. S. LINDSAY & BRO.

JUST received, a quantity of very fine cotton, which we will sell as cheap as possible.

R. S. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

A GREAT variety of combs, razors, knives and scissors, albums, &c., just received and for sale by R. S. LINDSAY & BROTHER.

Feb. 11, 1841.

CARPETTING

Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpetting, and for sale low by

R. S. LINDSAY & BROTHER,

September 16, 1841. 6-n*

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, JR.

FOUNDER IN WOOD, BRASS, IRON, AND CASTING.

Shop 2 doors south of the Methodist Church,

July 13, 1842 52tf

CROSS WAGGON BOXES

—Of a New York ground waggon box, a superior article, made to order, may be received and for sale low for cash by

E. B. PEASE & RIO.

April 1, 1842—tf

TIMBER

subscribers are now put in receipt of their spring stock of Lumber and Shingles, consisting of Boards, Joists and other planed stuff, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. Also, a constant supply of Sawed Lumber, and superior Lumber, dressed and planed.

E. B. PEASE & RIO.

April 1, 1842—tf

A

full assortment of Tinners' tools, for sale by the subscriber, just received from the eastern manufactories and for sale low for cash by

E. B. PEASE & RIO.

April 1, 1842—tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

—Superior Cutlery, Razors, Shears and Scissors, for sale by

R. S. TINSLEY & CO.

GLASS TUMBLERS.

—100 dozen assorted for sale low and fresh from the manufactory.

April 8, 1842. R. S. TINSLEY & CO.

TOBACCO

—Fine quality Jones' River Tobacco, which we will sell low for cash.

GRUBB & LEWIS.

MILD tasty and Manufacturable.

The subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the Yellow Oil Vegetable Soap, which for its mild and effectual operation upon the skin, and its unrivalled luxuriance in all their various forms for removing tan, dirt, and all cutaneous defilements in connection with their use, will recommend it to all those who have used it, and to the public generally as the most desirable article for the toilet ever offered.

MRS RUSSELL & FERRELL,

Springfield, April 15, 1842.

HATS FOR STATE BANK PAPER.

THE subscriber will receive State Bank paper for new rounds, for all kinds of fur hats, manufactured by him, at the lowest cash prices. He will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit, all kinds of furs and hats, wholesale and retail.

Springfield, May 18, 1841. E. COOK.

GREEN TREE HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the above well known and popular establishment, in connection with the Stage Office, which is situated one square south of the State House, where he will be pleased to receive a call from his friends and the public in the absence of those who have favored him with their patronage.

DANIEL ANDERSON.

Springfield, Ill., May 3, 1842. 3-tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Merrill Canton, Winchester, and Co.

Gentlemen:—Having used your Vegetable Pain Killer, and found the relief it afforded both quick and permanent, I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a safe and speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Ear-ache, Tooth-ache, Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, Colic, Cramp in the Stomach, Bowels, or Limbs, Pain in the Side, Back, or Breast, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Fever and Ague, Fever Sores, Piles, Felons, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., &c. I have also used it in my family for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramp in the Stomach, Colic, Pain, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Headache, Worms, &c., and have found it a speedy and effectual remedy in all cases. I have also used it for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., and have found it a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. I have also used it for Sore Throat, Croup, Quinsy, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Fever and Ague, Fever Sores, Piles, Felons, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples

State Argus.

SPRINGFIELD:

Friday, September 25, 1840.

The collection of the State revenue in specie or its equivalent.

In succeeding columns will be found another circular from our Executive officers, which probabably the inscription of the notes of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown as well as those of the State Bank, by the collectors throughout the State, in payment of revenue. Our Executive officers now occupy a ground which is entirely untenable. They have taken responsibility (and a glorious responsibility it is) of putting the veto of the law upon them, deprecated, and almost overthrown by the people. We will again look on the State Treasury in the hands of relicts of the currency of our State. It is the first step towards the introduction of a currency—a currency of shinplasters visibility—and a more important move in ridding the State of our embarrassing, wasting, ruinous, and morally Banks, which have plundered the community out of millions of dollars.

We can never hope to get rid of the power of these rotten banks, while we have them to assist. Our true policy is, to take nothing but specie, or its equivalent, in payment of all public revenue. Let the trees be reduced as low as you will, yet they will have to be collected in good money. Here what Gen. Jackson said in his Message to his Extra Session to the people of the United States. The old Hero says:

"The present money system, and its unexampled prosperity, the new and exclusive privileges, have all grown up since the establishment of the present State Banks, and the whole of them are the work of the further growth and ossification of the evil. The first step necessary, and indispensable to perpetuate them, will continue to be—to keep the Bank of Illinois in the power of the big government as well as on the States, and will seek by every means in its power to preserve the public servants. It is to guarantee to you your rights and liberties, and the means of guarding and perpetuating your freedom that I now call you together.

"But it will require the steady and persevering exertions of your patriotic and vigilance of the watchful and intelligent citizens of your whole system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and corruption which pervades the whole land, and of which it is the most supports. So many interests are united in the vicious effort to force on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict can be a short one, or a bloodless one. My humble efforts have not been wanting, but I cannot disguise from you the magnitude and difficulties of the struggle, and something I trust has been done towards the accomplishment of the object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and persevering efforts. The power is near at hand, and the remedy must be applied by you if you would preserve it."

Such is the warning, such the advice, of *Andrew Jackson*—*the complete foe, the bitter denunciation he has so often written from public life.* Let the people of Illinois be warned in time, and, with reflection, and be cannot help saying that the present Bank of Illinois is the

The homage paid by Federalists to royalty.

At a late election in Boston, the Federalists, in order to show their attachment to the British Queen, had a transparency on which was represented the Queen of England, and the words "Victoria, Queen of the United States." was inscribed. Such a disgraceful exhibition as these self-degraded Federalists made, never was witnessed in this country. The Queen was elected with nine votes, and the Federalists with seventy-nine votes" were all singular a mass. It is thus they show their attachment to foreign monarchs and tyrants, and their love for royalty. It was just so in the days of Alexander Hamilton, the Federalists paraded the streets with cries of Long live England and her royal and kingly government, and down with the Republicans. The British constitution was looked upon as the best government in the world, a house was "royal," and a democratic republican Government was accused at by these same Federalists.

The general excitement now prevails in the United States, in favor of republicanism, and in favor of the Federal-ruling merchants. It appears that the people are determined to put down towards their own republican Government, they grossly insulted the Representatives of the British Queen in New York. These gentlemen had been invited to the dinner given to the Whig candidate, and after they had been asked to sit down at the table, they were insulted by the whole company, and were viewed by the Federal whig merchants as not good enough to sit down at the same table with the Federal whig merchants.

But these noble minded Reporters would not be insulted, and they left the room as soon to a man.

The Whig Federal Intelligencer tries to excuse its whig friends, by asserting that the cheers were given for the "Queen of the Seas, Queen," was in consequence of her sex—that the cheers were for the lady, not for the Queen. But the Federal whig merchants and the Federal whig merchants cheered Webster, Clay, and Van Buren, when they were in the room, in the manner they cheered the Queen of England, and at the same time they treated with contempt all the town in honor of the President of the United States.

The New York Herald says the Presidency is Free of New York, was the only merchant who refused to subscribe to the Whig dinner. After the insult to the President, he immediately came out with his determination not to have such insults, expressing himself in the most independent manner at the Clay whig assemblage. The Herald says the Whig party [John L. Graham,] was present at the dinner. He has not denied the statement. Is it true or not? Let the whig party answer.

Views of Mr. Calhoun of the tariff; how passed by the present Congress.

Our readers generally will be anxious to see the opinions of the great anti-tax of South Carolina on the new tariff. It may be safely assumed that no party opinion can bind permanently in this country, all is open to argument and opposition, and no large political party of our fellow citizens. We will not be filling the pockets of the manufacturers, and care nothing for the oppression which falls heavily on the other portions of the community. The Democrats are for a tariff system which may remain as permanent policy of the country—a system to which all will acquiesce, and which will not be disturbed, and let us see what Mr. Calhoun says of the present Congress.

The following is the view taken of the new tariff system by Mr. Calhoun, which we perceive in a speech was before the Senate:

"Sir, I consider it a fortunate circumstance that this bill is so constructed as to give the greatest possible protection to the iron trade, and at the same time, in comparison to the rates of the duties on other articles, a much less degree of protection could confer, and as result will be the less burden on the consumer. In this respect, the bill is a decided improvement on that of 1832, which, as I have already stated, was framed on the principle of the minimum system, (unless what would be the case) it should annihilate the iron trade, and put some of the most important interests of the country in the greatest imperturbation and confusion.

In reply to the argument that the passage of the present act was necessary to put an end, at least time, to relieve the manufacturers from a state of uncertainty, he said:

"Already, if we may judge from the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury, [Mr. Ewing,] and other advocates of this measure, the bill is considered as a settlement of the question, so far, non-tariff duties for the support of our country. According to their representations, the duties given to the manufactures which have been forced into existence by the system, repeal the duties on the necessaries of life. In such a case all the objections to the system, on the part of the consumer, would be removed, and the whole country would be content with the system. But I am not content with a bill or two, and whose existence depends on the will of a majority, however large, which may be changed by the next election, or even in its successive acts, when the passage of one or more subsidies [how do they like the language of one or more subsidies?] for the benefit of the manufacturers, will be followed by the extension of additional duties on the necessaries of life. What may not be expected from the present Congress, when it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, has recommended the passage of a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States, and the House of Representatives has already acted favorably on the measure? Should it pass the Senate, and become a law, the States will be tempted to increase the duties on the necessaries of life, in order to increase their dividends. Should this be done, the system would be generally considered as having the principle of its own preservation, and the manufacturers would be content with the permanency of the system, and would not be disposed to make any further exertions to reduce the duties on the necessaries of life. The system would then be considered as having attained its full growth, and would be permanent. The power would then be in the hands of the manufacturers, and they would be the predominant party in the country. The Democratic party would be prostrate, and the country would be under the dominion of a consolidated government, which would be irresistible. Such would be the result, if the system is once firmly established."

The great contest in Ohio.

A more exciting contest is not going in Ohio, (to be nominated by the election in October) than has perhaps ever occurred in that State. Governor Allen and Maj. Ewing, are pronounced as Whiles and Medill, have been the representatives of Congress, retained as Democrats, and voted the contest with the greatest determination. These eminent democrats are engaging it all over the State, in opposition to Crary, Ewing & others who are Federalists and bank-managers. The whigs have made the City the help them along. Ohio is then to be made "the stamping ground" for Kentucky. Many Democrats, Whigs have, however, left the party. The contest is a desperate conflict, and involving the whole inter hanour whig majorities in that State.

The Whigs of Philadelphia, New York Albany, and other eastern cities are every where giving the greatest demonstrations in favor of the present Congress. It is then that Whigs are opposing the new tariff system, the enormous grant, and the infamous sale of the present Congress.

The Federal whig committees of Rhode Island meeting, day after day, implementing their own enormous taxation on the people, and the whig Legislature of Ohio. The silence of despair then now reigns all over the States.

The late Great County Convention of Democrats in Cumberland county, Virginia, met, organize the slang of a "chase at Spring field," and nominated Gen. Harrison as candidate for the Presidency. The Democrats of Cumberland County Advocate, that we cannot be forced into a support of Gen. Harrison, by such nonsense. The public, upon reading the Advocate, would be greatly in a mess to understand what they are quarrelling about. Hard words are abundant, but they seem to have put themselves in a perfect confusion as to what. We trust there is no ground of quarrel. When the Legislature of Virginia shall have declared the will of the electors against Mr. Norvell, we will of course support Mr. Norvell, and we have no doubt it will be done. We have no doubt that it will be done. It is true to the Gen. Fan opposed the election of the late, of Whig Engineers to the Legislature, and was defeated by the coalescing, of it, on the other hand, he opposed the election of Mr. Norvell, and was defeated by poor when the Legislature meets.

The Democratic Republican Advocate concerning to please at Springfield Convention with the "Bargain," as base, willful, and infamous. We have not the least desire to interfere in it. It is false in its assertion—false in its charges—false in its spirit. We are not connected with our office, and never has been. The Democratic Republican Advocate is a mere party paper, and is conducted by a set of unprincipled and confidential nominally by an unknown person, who is ministering the mere mouth-piece of a set of unprincipled men, who are ready to sacrifice every thing to their ambition, and appear in its naked deformity, at the present time.

Colonel Hart, of the Fox Trader, invites us to the Democratic Barbecue, to be held on the 10th to the present day." Thank you, corporal! We have not time to attend, and therefore we refuse to attend the meeting of the Democratic Republican Advocate, and the Democratic Republican Advocate, and the Democratic Republican Advocate, and

Opinions of the press on the proclamation of the Executive officers.

From the Portsmouth Advocate.

THE PLUNDER SCHEME!

Nothing was ever more evident, or could have had a greater tendency to destroy the public confidence in any party than the recent proclamation of the Governor. Twenty-one officers, at the time, gentlemen of the first standing of the party of the State Rank and File have been thrown by the wayside to make room for the lazy, the unemployed, and the contemptible. Every one of these men ignominiously rejected by the people of the State, by from 50 to 60 votes in the district, are now provided for by the incoming band of Jackson. Both the dark flag of plunder is still flaunting in the breeze from the navy-yard of the Federal power, and are we to stand quietly by and see the same system of tyranny, so contemptible in all other forces, forfeit its disgusting character when it comes to act upon the lives of the land. Why, the gallows grief of Adams would not be more than commensurate the sufferings of the different contestants for power over the heads of the People of Illinois, now or no time. Well, every man to his trade, Gallagher, it is to be hoped, will be exactly pleasing wring, and consistency upon the part of the Governor, we have no right to expect; honestly, to satisfy his oath of office, why the consequences would be that the Executive Chair would probably get a fire.

But what we have before us the case is not for a moment expected. What immediate good will result from the publication of the list presented to convey as a reward? It will be the means of more of meeting some of the slandered schemers of repeated and plunder like have ever before disgraced the name of an organized people, namely, by preventing the usual contentment which has been so long held, by bringing up to run sober with slaughterers, for which we have paid from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar, the base of the laborer, who by a multitude of small items is compelled to work for his bread to be sold, and when he goes to redeem, is told that he had speculated away the wood 10 per cent and double the amount of his labor was given in GOLD and SILVER.

It will be the means of preserving from destruction our roads, bridges, and canals, our fields, and will tend much more than any thing else to effect the much desired object of the whole democratic party: which is to regulate and establish a currency for the people, every square and honest—wresting from the hands of the speculators and their unprincipled the powers of oppressing and plundering the honest and unsuspecting farmer and laborer.

By whom, we would ask are these reflections first to be manifested? Who is to be the stupid they first attempt? Our Government, it is not necessary to repeat, has not the power, as the State of Illinois suffers a degree of currency to be collected as a revenue. Who, then, will be subjecting her subjects to exhaustless evasions, which must be the result of the eruption of so slender pamment to all of the men and will come into play to prevent the Federal Power and leaves the check-mobile and to be Court—which has been established by the People, but is connected and free from the slightest influence of a degrading character. How we say, if the people of Illinois desire a sound currency, and so do we, they must carry the yoke that is now fastened about their necks by unprincipled leaders of unprincipled associations, they should cause their hearts to participate for the good of the country, and as our Governor has had them, let him sweep away the whole system of plunder, which has ever been carried with, and which has been the Bank of Illinois and its Shareowners.

But the long-anticipated speculator-rep, the proclamation is now in accordance with the law, and the law is in accordance, we agree the Act of the Legislature under which it was passed, which is as follows: "It is hereby to be found in the act of the Legislature 1830, page 54, Section 4, as the act concerning *the payment of the revenue, and for the safe keeping of the same*" and in the following words: "That hereafter the bills of the Bank of the State of Illinois, and its branches, shall be received in payment of the revenue of the State, and of all taxes, debts, dues, and demands of every description, and interests." *Provided*, That the said bills shall be received only by the Auditor and Treasurer, shall be of opinion that there is sufficient security for the redemption of the bills of the State Bank aforesaid, they are hereby authorized and required to receive the same as published in the newspaper printed by the public printer, and of other newspapers published in the State, prohibiting the further reception of said bills."

The above act is still in force, and no law has been passed to repeal it, or to prevent its being carried into effect. Why, then, should the Governor be influenced by the influence of a privileged corporation, or any other people in plunder—the downfall of those of opposite politics, and whose ranks is RUIN OR RUIN.

From the Warhawk Republican.

The Executive Proclamation.

For the information of our readers, we have published in full, in this day's paper, the proclamation of Governor Duncan, removing twenty-one officers. We endorse it as a reflection of our own sentiments. We have long since come to the conclusion that the Governor would be justified in removing any officer who was not in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

The above act (1839,) is still in force, and no law has been passed to repeal it, or to prevent its operation; it has been construed by the Legislature, as the law now stands. We are not lawyers, but we can see no reason why the Governor should not remove any officer who is not in favor of the Sub-Treasury, and we can name no one board somewhere in this district, who is not in favor of it. Therefore we think the Governor has done right in removing the officers named in the proclamation.

From the Sparta Democrat.

We are astonished at the senseless gabble of some of the Whig papers in relation to the late proclamation of the Governor, Author, and Treasurer to take their places. They say it is done only to secure the payment of their salaries in good money. Now we would remark that these functionaries do not ask for the collection of taxes in good money; they receive by requisition that the collections might be paid over to the proper officers in good money, and pocketed the receipts of the notes of the Bank of Illinois. We do not perceive the necessity of the notes of the State Bank would be taken. If that establishment had not been robbed, State paper would still have to be received for school, college and seminary debts and interest, for which the law of 1839 is still in force. Suppose these gentlemen, if we are not mistaken, entered into a contract to receive the notes of the Bank of Illinois, and refused to receive any other money than specie, would they not be liable to a suit for damages? Certainly they would. Then the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer only do their duty in requiring them to receive the paper of the Bank of Illinois, for it is their duty to see that the laws of the State are executed. Well, every man to his trade, Gallagher, it is hoped, will be exactly pleasing wring, and consistency upon the part of the Governor, we have no right to expect; honestly, to satisfy his oath of office, why the consequences would be that the Executive Chair would probably get a fire.

But what we have before us the case is not for a moment expected. What immediate good will result from the publication of the list presented to convey as a reward? It will be the means of more of meeting some of the slandered schemers of repeated and plunder like have ever before disgraced the name of an organized people, namely, by preventing the usual contentment which has been so long held, by bringing up to run sober with slaughterers, for which we have paid from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar, the base of the laborer, who by a multitude of small items is compelled to work for his bread to be sold, and when he goes to redeem, is told that he had speculated away the wood 10 per cent and double the amount of his labor was given in GOLD and SILVER.

It will be the means of preserving from destruction our roads, bridges, and canals, our fields, and will tend much more than any thing else to effect the much desired object of the whole democratic party: which is to regulate and establish a currency for the people, every square and honest—wresting from the hands of the speculators and their unprincipled the powers of oppressing and plundering the honest and unsuspecting farmer and laborer.

By whom, we would ask are these reflections first to be manifested? Who is to be the stupid they first attempt? Our Government, it is not necessary to repeat, has not the power, as the State of Illinois suffers a degree of currency to be collected as a revenue. Who, then, will be subjecting her subjects to exhaustless evasions, which must be the result of the eruption of so slender pamment to all of the men and will come into play to prevent the Federal Power and leaves the check-mobile and to be Court—which has been established by the People, but is connected and free from the slightest influence of a degrading character. How we say, if the people of Illinois desire a sound currency, and so do we, they must carry the yoke that is now fastened about their necks by unprincipled leaders of unprincipled associations, they should cause their hearts to participate for the good of the country, and as our Governor has had them, let him sweep away the whole system of plunder, which has ever been carried with, and which has been the Bank of Illinois and its Shareowners.

But the long-anticipated speculator-rep, the proclamation is now in accordance with the law, and the law is in accordance, we agree the Act of the Legislature under which it was passed, which is as follows: "It is hereby to be found in the act of the Legislature 1830, page 54, Section 4, as the act concerning *the payment of the revenue, and for the safe keeping of the same*" and in the following words: "That hereafter the bills of the Bank of the State of Illinois, and its branches, shall be received in payment of the revenue of the State, and of all taxes, debts, dues, and demands of every description, and interests." *Provided*, That the said bills shall be received only by the Auditor and Treasurer, shall be of opinion that there is sufficient security for the redemption of the bills of the State Bank aforesaid, they are hereby authorized and required to receive the same as published in the newspaper printed by the public printer, and of other newspapers published in the State, prohibiting the further reception of said bills."

The above act is still in force, and no law has been passed to repeal it, or to prevent its being carried into effect. Why, then, should the Governor be influenced by the influence of a privileged corporation, or any other people in plunder—the downfall of those of opposite politics, and whose ranks is RUIN OR RUIN.

From the Warhawk Republican.

The Executive Proclamation.

For the information of our readers, we have published in full, in this day's paper, the proclamation of Governor Duncan, removing twenty-one officers. We endorse it as a reflection of our own sentiments. We have long since come to the conclusion that the Governor would be justified in removing any officer who was not in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

The above act (1839,) is still in force, and no law has been passed to repeal it, or to prevent its operation; it has been construed by the Legislature, as the law now stands. We are not lawyers, but we can see no reason why the Governor should not remove any officer who is not in favor of the Sub-Treasury, and we can name no one board somewhere in this district, who is not in favor of it. Therefore we think the Governor has done right in removing the officers named in the proclamation.

From the Sparta Democrat.

We are astonished at the senseless gabble of some of the Whig papers in relation to the late proclamation of the Governor, Author, and Treasurer to take their places. They say it is done only to secure the payment of their salaries in good money. Now we would remark that these functionaries do not ask for the collection of taxes in good money; they receive by requisition that the collections might be paid over to the proper officers in good money, and pocketed the receipts of the notes of the Bank of Illinois. We do not perceive the necessity of the notes of the State Bank would be taken. If that establishment had not been robbed, State paper would still have to be received for school, college and seminary debts and interest, for which the law of 1839 is still in force. Suppose these gentlemen, if we are not mistaken, entered into a contract to receive the notes of the Bank of Illinois, and refused to receive any other money than specie, would they not be liable to a suit for damages? Certainly they would. Then the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer only do their duty in requiring them to receive the paper of the Bank of Illinois, for it is their duty to see that the laws of the State are executed. Well, every man to his trade, Gallagher, it is hoped, will be exactly pleasing wring, and consistency upon the part of the Governor, we have no right to expect; honestly, to satisfy his oath of office, why the consequences would be that the Executive Chair would probably get a fire.

But what we have before us the case is not for a moment expected. What immediate good will result from the publication of the list presented to convey as a reward? It will be the means of more of meeting some of the slandered schemers of repeated and plunder like have ever before disgraced the name of an organized people, namely, by preventing the usual contentment which has been so long held, by bringing up to run sober with slaughterers, for which we have paid from 30 to 40 cents on the dollar, the base of the laborer, who by a multitude of small items is compelled to work for his bread to be sold, and when he goes to redeem, is told that he had speculated away the wood 10 per cent and double the amount of his labor was given in GOLD and SILVER.

It will be the means of preserving from destruction our roads, bridges, and canals, our fields, and will tend much more than any thing else to effect the much desired object of the whole democratic party: which is to regulate and establish a currency for the people, every square and honest—wresting from the hands of the speculators and their unprincipled the powers of oppressing and plundering the honest and unsuspecting farmer and laborer.

By whom, we would ask are these reflections first to be manifested? Who is to be the stupid they first attempt? Our Government, it is not necessary to repeat, has not the power, as the State of Illinois suffers a degree of currency to be collected as a revenue. Who, then, will be subjecting her subjects to exhaustless evasions, which must be the result of the eruption of so slender pamment to all of the men and will come into play to prevent the Federal Power and leaves the check-mobile and to be Court—which has been established by the People, but is connected and free from the slightest influence of a degrading character. How we say, if the people of Illinois desire a sound currency, and so do we, they must carry the yoke that is now fastened about their necks by unprincipled leaders of unprincipled associations, they should cause their hearts to participate for the good of the country, and as our Governor has had them, let him sweep away the whole system of plunder, which has ever been carried with, and which has been the Bank of Illinois and its Shareowners.

But the long-anticipated speculator-rep, the proclamation is now in accordance with the law, and the law is in accordance, we agree the Act of the Legislature under which it was passed, which is as follows: "It is hereby to be found in the act of the Legislature 1830, page 54, Section 4, as the act concerning *the payment of the revenue, and for the safe keeping of the same*" and in the following words: "That hereafter the bills of the Bank of the State of Illinois, and its branches, shall be received in payment of the revenue of the State, and of all taxes, debts, dues, and demands of every description, and interests." *Provided*, That the said bills shall be received only by the Auditor and Treasurer, shall be of opinion that there is sufficient security for the redemption of the bills of the State Bank aforesaid, they are hereby authorized and required to receive the same as published in the newspaper printed by the public printer, and of other newspapers published in the State, prohibiting the further reception of said bills."

The above act is still in force, and no law has been passed to repeal it, or to prevent its being carried into effect. Why, then, should the Governor be influenced by the influence of a privileged corporation, or any other people in plunder—the downfall of those of opposite politics, and whose ranks is RUIN OR RUIN.

The preservation of the Nation and the discontinuance of Whiggery.

There is a day when men, parties, and nations, to whose command all things in and of nature, and the elements of which they are composed, shall likewise be made subservient to the will of God, and to the fulfilment of His purposes. Their institutions for near Fifty years each; their rise and progress, their glory and power, and their fall, and their great success from the beginning to the end.

The Whig party, has been the glory of the land. The Union which stands out in bold relief, the White race, and blood, and flesh, to feed the vast, and the mighty, and the mighty, and the mighty

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, August 1, 1847.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next for the delivery by the United States, upon the wharves of the troops of

At New Orleans.

800 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
1,000 barrels of soft or hard bread
125,000 pounds of good hard soap
50,000 pounds of good clean dry salt
300 bushels of good white vinegar.

At the public landing, at or near Fort Jesup, Sabine county, Louisiana, north of the Chemicals.

200 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
4,000 pounds of good hard soap
8,000 pounds of good clean dry salt
1,000 bushels of good hard system candles
10 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The vinegar to be delivered at the fifth month of April, 1848, and to cease November by the 30th of November, 1848.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

200 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
240 bushels of good hominy
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
15 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The vinegar to be delivered on the 30th of April, 1848, and cease November 30th, 1848.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
600 bushels new white field beans
10,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 15th of June, 1848.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Scott, Missouri.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Wilkins, Sault de Ste. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
100 barrels of superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1848.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

100 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
500 pounds of good hard soap
50 bushels of good hard yellow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1848.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Detroit, Michigan.

450 barrels of pork
800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
2,100 pounds of good hard yellow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,050 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

300 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
1,400 pounds of good hard yellow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

75 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Gaines, Georgia.

200 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
15 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
600 bushels new white field beans
10,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 15th of June, 1848.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Scott, Missouri.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Wilkins, Sault de Ste. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
100 barrels of superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1848.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

100 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
500 pounds of good hard soap
50 bushels of good hard yellow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1848.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Detroit, Michigan.

450 barrels of pork
800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
2,100 pounds of good hard yellow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,050 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

300 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
1,400 pounds of good hard yellow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

75 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Gaines, Georgia.

200 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
15 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Gaines, Georgia.

200 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
15 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

200 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
240 bushels of new white field beans
240 bushels of good hominy
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
15 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The vinegar to be delivered on the 30th of April, 1848, and cease November by the 30th of November, 1848.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
600 bushels new white field beans
10,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 15th of June, 1848.

At Fort Leavenworth Missouri river.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Scott, Missouri.

1,000 barrels of pork
1,000 barrels of superfine flour
300 bushels of new white field beans
6,000 pounds of good hard soap
3,000 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1848.

At Fort Wilkins, Sault de Ste. Marie, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
100 barrels of superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1848.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

100 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
500 pounds of good hard soap
50 bushels of good hard yellow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry salt
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1848.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

75 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
275 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Detroit, Michigan.

450 barrels of pork
800 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
2,100 pounds of good hard yellow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,050 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

300 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of good hard system candles
1,400 pounds of good hard yellow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry salt
1,400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

75 barrels of pork
150 barrels of fresh superfine flour
60 bushels of new white field beans
1,200 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard system candles
50 bushels of good clean dry salt
275